THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

IT WILL NOW BE ORGANIZED LIKE THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Upper and Lower House Provided to and Also a Cabinet-Mrs. Mary Lowe Bickinson of New York Elected Prestdent, but She to Not Eligible to Reelection for a Second Consecutive Term -The New Congress to Meet in 1898.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The women of the National Council were busily engaged to-day behind closed doors in electing a President and other officers and in settling the most important question that has been brought before them that of dividing the council into an upper and a lower house. The legislative feature was recommended by the Executive Committee, and practically follows the idea of representation laid down in the Constitution of the United States, Mrs. Mary Low Dickinson of New York, the leader of the King's Daughters, was elected President for the ensuing three years, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, the incumbent, having declined a renomination.

A peculiar and interesting feature of the canvass was that several prominent women who have been mentioned for the Presidency announced that, if elected, they would not accept unless allowed to retain a certain young woman as private secretary. Miss Nicolas Shaw is the name of the girl who is so highly complimented. She has wonderful ability and a surprising amount of energy, and is withal so modest and retiring that people are very much amazed when they begin to realize the extent of her accomplishments. Another interesting feature of the complication was that President Sewall, whose private secretary Miss Shaw is, says she will not give up Miss Shaw under any circum-

The other officers elected are: The Rev. Anna H. Shaw of Philadelphia, Vice-President; Amaline B. Cheney of Maine, First Recording Secretary; Helen Bristol of Quincy, Ill., Second ing Secretary; Louise Barnum Robbins of Michigan, Corresponding Secretary, and Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, Treasurer.

The council adopted an amendment to the constitution dividing the council into an upper and a lower house. The vote on this proposition was 35 to 4. A resolution was also adopted giving the President discretion as to the formation of a cabinet. The council also adopted an amendment to the constitution, providing that the President of the National Council shall that the President of the National Council shall not be eligible to reëlection for a second consecutive term of office, nor shall the President of any national organization be at the same time President of the National Council.

According to the amendment adopted to-day the business of the next triennial council, to be held in 1898, will be conducted by an upper and a lower house. The President will preside over the upper house or council, which will be composed of the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and First Recording Secretary at large, the President and one delegate from each national organization in the National Council, and the Presidents of State Councils and the Chairwomen f the standing committees. To the patrons of the National Council the option is given of serving in the upper or lower house, but they must remain in the one they choose. They will have no vote. The lower council will be presided over by the Vice-President at large, and will be composed of the delegates of State councils, and the Second Recording Secretary of the National Council. The upper house will transact all business pertaining to the National Association. The lower house will manage local affairs.

A resolution was also adopted giving the President discretion to appoint a Board of private advisors, each member to have charge of a special line of work such as education, legislation affecting domestic life, industry, religion, moral reforms, philanthropy, charity, literature, science, art, &c. This Hoard will virtually correspond to a cabinet, although the President need not appoint it unless she care to.

The regular open session of the council began at 3 P. M., with Mrs. Bagley of Michigan, the Vice-President, presiding. She introduced Charlotte W. Hawes of Boston, who expressed much surprise and chargin that the council of Women. She said that the Portland council was organized two years ago, and now contains representatives on the School Boards. Not until women had the right of the ballot—as she should have—would all poli not be eligible to reflection for a second consecutive term of office, nor shall the President

tery would be the defence to the bill charging desertion.

It was said here to-night by lawyers who have watched the case closely that the petition filed on behalf of Mrs. Drayton to-day is the outcome of Mr. Clark's defiant challenge to Mr. Lindabury to bring the proposed cross bill of adultery against Mr. Drayton, and no little surprise was manifested when the charge in the cross bill was found to be only that of desertion.

It is said this cross bill of Mrs. Drayton's will not delay Mr. Drayton's suit now in the hands of Vice-Chancellor Emery, and if he should secure his decree on the grounds of adultery further proceedings in the suit just filed by Mrs. Drayton will be of no avail.

Iaws we believe that divorce laws will take care of themselves."

The women's local council of Indianapolis was explained by Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, who gained great applause when she eulogized Mrs. Sewell, the President of the National Council.

The Indianapolis Woman's Council, she said, was composed of representatives of nearly all the societies of women in the city. Mrs. Nichols, in the pursut of her duties as a member of the local council, said she had stayed at the polls all day, and had also attended a disreputable Republican masked ball.

Mrs. Nichols asserted that three-fourths of the women in insane asylums came from the rural districts. No woman slaved so hard mentally, physically, and spiritually as those of farmers.

A remark of Mrs. Nicholas that the farmers nearly always left their wives at home when they attended the farmers' meetings, brought Mrs. Susan B. Anthony to her feet with a defence of the farmers, particularly those of the West. They had done more, she said, than any other class of men in taking wives with them to

fence of the farmers, particularly those of the West. They had done more, she said, than any other class of men in taking wives with them to their assemblies. She complained, however, that whenever farmers met to discuss politics they left their wives behind.

After Mrs. Chency of Maine had presented greetings from the Women's Council of Rhode Island, the Council adjourned until evening.

The evening session was well attended, and six interesting papers were read.

The evening session was well attended, and six interesting papers were read.

Annie T. Soribner of Pennsylvania opened the session. Her subject was "The Relation of Household to Municipal Sanitation, of Public to Private Hygiene."

Dr. Mary E. Green of Michigan followed with an interesting and valuable paper on "Woman's Relation to Hygiene in the Past, Present, and Future."

Prof. Maria L. Sanford of Minnesota spoke of pauperism and its effect. The only cure for this swil, she said, was to stamp it out. To do this successfully work should be given and not aims. Kate Bond of New York spoke on the needed factor in municipal government.

Josephine R. Nichols of Indiana delegate of the local Council of Women of Indianapolis, advocated "Non-Partisanship in Municipal Boards."

Hoards."

J. Ellen Foster of Washington, President of the Women's Republican Association of the United States, the last speaker, took for her subject "The City and State." The municipal and State government, she said, should be separated from national politics. In advocating this she referred to the overthrow of Tammany Hall, characterizing it as the "political event of this decade."

One only of the officers.

Hall, characterizing it as the "political event of this decade."

One only of the officers elected to-day enjoys single-blessedness. They are all prominent women in the fields in which they work. Mrs. Dickinson is President of the National Society of Kings' Daughters andlis a writer of some note in prose and poetry. She is an exceedingly handsome woman, and has been likened in appearance to a female counterpart of Charles Dana Gibson's typical Episcopal Hishop.

Mrs. Shaw is one of the most eloquent women in the Council. She was born in England, was brought to this country when four years old, became a teacher in Michigan, received a local preacher's license from the Methodist Church, and graduated in theology from the Boston University in 1878. She has been pastor of the Methodist church at Hingham, Mass., and at East Dennis, Cape Cod. Although the Methodist Episcopal Church recognized her as a local preacher it refused to ordain her, and she went over to the Methodist Protestant Church. Mrs. Shaw is also a graduated physician. She has given up local parish work for general labor, and preaches wherever and whenever she can do the most good.

Mrs. Robbins is a prominent worker in the

preaches wherever and whenever she can do the most good.

Airs. Robbins is a prominent worker in the Women's Relief Corps. Mrs. Chency is the delegate of the National Free Baptist Woman's Mission Society, and, although not ordained, has preached from a Maine pulpit for twenty years. Airs. Dalley represents the Universal Peace Union and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Union of Friends. She is a Quaker. Mrs. Bristol is President of the local Council of Women of Quincy, III.

Passengers on the Majestic.

On the White Star line steamship Majestic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, Cornelius Van-derbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and their two children have taken passage. George W. Vanderbiltalso sails on the Majestic, as do Bradley Martin, Mrs. Martin, Miss. Martin and sister, Mrs. J. Sherman, and Bradley Martin's brother, Mr. Frederick Martin. Frederick Martin.
Others sailing on the Majestic are Col. Ralph Allen. Capt. M. McBlaut and wife. Lieut. A. Halsey, Major-Gen. Iver Herbert, Mrs. Bruce smay, George Wishart, and W. S. Pitcairns.

MRS. DRAYION ASKS DIFORCE. Sha Mays Her Husband Descried He

The petition of Mrs. Drayton is as follows

hal fidelity.

And your petitioner further shows that ever sine the said month of January, 1892, being for more that two years last past, her said husband has wilfully continuedly, and obstinately, and without just cause, the said husband has wilfully continuedly, and obstinately, and without just cause, Tour petitioner therefore.

deserted her.
Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays that
Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays that
she may be divorced from her said husband, and that
anc may have such further and other relief as may be
equitable and just.
And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

B. V. Lindardry,
Solicitor for and Counsel with Petitioner.

The affidavit attached to the petition bears the signature of Charlotte Augusta Drayton, and is as follows:

JUDGE PRYOR ON MATRIMONY.

Mrs. Von Bloem Rejects His Suggestio

Clara L. Von Bloem sought counsel fee and

alimony before Judge Pryor of the Court of

Common Pleas yesterday in an action she has

brought for a separation from Paul H. Von

Bloem, a bank clerk at \$2,000 a year. She

married him in 1891, and declares that within a

few weeks he slapped her face and kicked her

out of bed. Subsequently, she says, he drove

During the motion, on which Otto Horwitz

appeared for the plaintiff and School Commis-

ioner Charles Strauss for the defendant, Judge

Pryor asked if the counsel had done what they

Pryor asked if the counsel had done what they could to bring about a reconciliation. Both said that they had, and Judge Pryor remarked:

"My observation, if not experience, is that the friction is greatest at first, that with time the yoke wears easier, and that the true honeymoon is from the twenty-fifth to the liftieth year of the married life."

Mrs. Von Bloem, who was with her counsel in court, seemed to be about 25 years old. Mr. Horwitz said that his client would rather go "to the river" than live longer with her husband. Mr. Straues said that he thought the mother of the plaintiff was to blame for much of their differences, but Mr. Horwitz said that the defendant had kicked his wife out of bed before the mother-in-law had gone to sojourn with them in their flat.

The matter ended with the Judgariving the

In their flat.

The matter ended with the Judgariving the wife \$15 a week alimony, which the husband has been paying her, and \$50 to Mr. Horwitz, which was put down as for disbursements.

LABOR LEADER DAMPF'S SUICIDE

He Shoots Himself After Kissing the

Youngest of His Eight Children.

Meyer Dampf, Financial Secretary of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, and Treasurer of the Central Labor Union, committed suicide yes-

terday morning by shooting himself in the

head, at his home in the tenement at 371 East Fourth street. Dampf had been ill for the past

three months. He would not have medical at-

tendance owing to a prejudice against physi-

tendance owing to a prejudice against physicians. Yesterday morning he visited the head-quarters of the eigarmakers, at 322 East Eighth street. About 16 o'clock he became ill, and Joseph Prince took him home. On his arrival he kissed the youngest of his children, and ordered everybody from the room. He said "he felt wheels going round in his head." When left alone he took a revolver from a drawer and shot himself.

Dampf was well known in lahor circles throughout the country. He had been Financial Secretary of the Chgarmakers. Union since its lescretary of the Chgarmakers. Union since

Dampf was well known in labor circles throughout the country. He had been Financial Secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union since 1879, and had held places of trust in the Central Labor Union. Thousands of dollars passed through his hands during his terms of office. Adolm Strasser, President of the union, audited his books last month and found them correct. Dampf left a widow and eight children. He was a relative by marriage of Samuel Gompers, expresident of the American Federation of Labor. Dampf was less than five feet in height. He possessed a clear, penetrating voice, and was one of the ablest speakers among the labor leaders in this city. His age was 32,

Hanged Himself to an Apple Tree,

60 years old, of Glen Gardner, a wealthy farmer, emmitted suicide this morning by hanging

himself to an apple tree behind his house. He areas about 4 o'clock, dressed, and left the house. Several hours later, when he did not return, his family made a search and found his body haight from the tree. No reason is given for the man's deed.

FREE LECTURE TO LADIES.

A Wenderfully Interesting and Spicadidly Illustrated Private Lecture.

Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock, a

most interesting free, private lecture will be

given in Chickering Hall by the well-known

lecturer and physician, Dr. Greene of 35 West

14th at., New York city. This lecture will be

beautifully and accurately illustrated by dis-

solving views, thus giving ladies a splendid

and weaknesses to which they are peculiarly

Valuable hints will be given in regard to pre-

serving health, maintaining a fresh and delicate

complexion and keeping a routhful appearance to mature years, as well as other important information. As admission is entirely free, and all ladies are much interested in these matters, there will doubtless be a large attendance.—diff.

opportunity to understand all those diseases

liable.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 26.-Edward Kelley,

DEBATING A MOTION ON THE TRENTON, Feb. 26.—There was a new move in MONETARY SITUATION. the Drayton divorce case to-day, when Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Drayton filed a petition in

the Court of Chancery asking for a divorce from her husband, James Coleman Drayton, The House Asked to Declare that It Views With Apprehension the Growing Diveron the ground of desertion. A copy of the peti-tion and citation on Mr. Drayton were degence of the Values of Gold and Silver-Harcourt Has Little Faith in Conferspatched by special messenger to Sheriff George ences, but Would Not Oppose the Motion A. Dilts of Somerset county, who will serve them on Mr. Drayton. The Matten is return--The Motion Passed Without a Division.

able on March 28, and the defendant has three LONDON, Feb. 26.-In the House of Commons days after that date within which to make to-day Mr. Robert L. Everett, Liberal, intro-duced the following motion: "That the House The potition of Mrs. Drayton is as follows:
To the Ross. Alexander T. McGill, Chancellor of the
State of New Jersey:
The petition of Charlotte Augusta Drayton of the
town of Somerville, in the county of Somerset and
State of New Jersey, respectfully shows that your
petitioner was married on the Reth day of Cholore
Works, the other of New York, and James Coleman
Drayton, her present husband; that from the date of
her instraige, as a foresaid, until some time during the
year 1850 your petitioner and her said husband resided in the city of New York aforesaid; that during
the year 1850 they removed to the township
of Bernards, in the county of Somerset and
state of New Jersey, and took up their residence
there; and said last named township continued to be
their legal place of residence from thence forward
until the year 1853; that up where residence
there is not said and in said township, upon which
he erected a residence for himself and family; that in
year 1850 not husband sold his said property in
formards township and thereupon changed his place
of residence to the lows of Somersell, in the technic
of residence to the lows of Somersell, in the technic
and your petitioner special place of residence to the rows of Somersell, in the technic
resided, has been at the said town of Somerylle since
the removal of her husband shereto.

And your petitioner further shows that her said
nushand lived with her from the date of their marriage as aforesaid until the month of January, 1892,
when, while they were temporarily sojourning in the
city of London. England, he deserted her and returned
to America, being moved thereto, as this defendant
tell residence has the said town of Somery and the said
nushand lived with her from the date of their marriage as aforesaid until the month of January, 1892,
when, while they were temporarily sojourning in the
city of London. England, he deserted her and returned
to America, being moved thereto, as this defendant regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuation and growing divergence of the values of gold and silver and heartly concurs in the recent expressions of opinion of the Governments of France and Germany in regard to the serious evils arising therefrom." Speaking to the motion, Mr. Everett appealed

to Sir William Harcourt to give heed to the real

position of the question, put aside theorizing,

and open his eyes to the enormous revolution of values, which has not been brought about by natural causes, but by legislation. He expressed hope that the Government would cooperate with the other powers in an effort to bring back the happier state of things which existed when the two metals stood upon a common ratio. England, Mr. Everett said, was rich, but that was no reason why she should unjustly increase the burden of other States. Surely, he said, she was not interested in the bankruptcy of other na tions which were owing her money; but that was exactly what was going on, and what would ontinue unless something were done to check it. The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Conservative, n seconding the motion, said that the Government had aimed blow after blow at silver, had closed the mints of India, depriving silver of its last great market, and afterward had imposed a duty upon the silver imports of India. The constant fluctuations of the metal, he declared, were directly traceable to the monetary laws of

England, He charged Sir William Harcourt

with having misjudged the views of France and

Germany on the question and predicted that

although the opposition to bimetallism was

as follows:

State of New York,
City and County of New York, s. s.

Charlotte Augusta Drayton, the petitioner in the
Corgoing Petition named, being duly sworn, says that
her complaint in said petition is not made by any coiusion between her and the defendant in said petition
for the purpose of dissolving finely marriage, but in
ruth and good fath, for the cause set forth in said
petition.

Charlotte Acousta Diaviso.

Sworn and subscribed before me, a notary public of
the State of New York, this 25th day of February,
1846.

C. Wherary, notary public (223), New York
county. now bitter, that system would at no distant date be victorious, because it had upon its side experience, justice, and scientific truth. Sir William Harcourt said he had never denied the existence of evils in consequence of the growing divergence of the values of gold and silver. When other countries had desired a D. C. Whearty, notary public (223), New York county.

The notarial seal imprinted in the affidavit is that of Daniel C. Whearty. It will be noticed that in the petition where Mrs. Drayton charges her husband with unjust suspicions her counsel mixed the petitions and mentioned the petitioner as "defendant."

At the Chancery Office no notice has been received of the time for taking testimony in the suit begun by Mr. Drayton last June.

SOMENVILLE, Feb. 20.—A. A. Clark, counsei for J. Coleman Drayton, was seen at his home here to-night in reference to the cross bill for divorce filed this morning by Mrs. Drayton. He manifested no surprise at the action taken by the defence. He said:

"If a decree on the ground of desertion is granted to Mrs. Drayton by the Chancellor she will gain a great deal; in fact, everything. We, however, have no fear that such a thing will occur. The Court of Chancery in this State is unsulled and above suspicion. The people of New York and New Jersey, it seems, are anxiously waiting to see if justice will be meted out in this case, surrounded as it is by wealth and influence.

"The Court has evidently been made aware of

silver. When other countries had desired a monetary conference the Government had not refused to join. The last conference at Brussels had shown that a majority of the European countries declared in favor of a monometallic currency. He did not think that Germany had changed her opinion. When a proposal from Germany or any other country reached the Government it would be time enough to consider the question of England's joining in another conference.

A misconception, hesaid, existed in regard to the cause of the failure of the Brussels Conference. The Government of the United States in proposing that international conference expressed a wish that it be held with a view to establish the ratio of values of gold and silver by the leading nations by means of the free coinage of silver in their respective mints. England, he said, could not accept an invitation couched in such terms, and could not enter into a matter which impeached the first principles of England's currency. "Hear! Hear." The United States in this case, surrounded as it is by wearing an influence.

"The Court has evidently been made aware of this by the unusual delays and legal manouvres in the past, and it may be taken for granted that the Chancellor will give this particular case his closest attention and scrutiny, and will surely see that no mistake occurs."

Mr. Clark declined to talk further, except to say that the substance of the bill already filed by his client charging Mrs. Drayton with adultery would be the defence to the bill charging desertion.

their respective mints. England, he said, could not accept an invitation couched in such terms, and could not enter into a matter which impeached the first principles of England's currency. ["Hear! Hear!"] The United States Government thereupon proposed that the conference consider what measures, if any, could be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency system of the nations.

When the conference met, a representative of the United States proposed a general resolution that in the opinion of the conference it was desirable that a method should be found which would increase the use of silver. This resolution was supported by the British delegates. It had been alleged that the failure of the conference was due to a premature declaration on the part of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, a British delegate, against bimetallism. This statement was absolutely unfounded. It was a German delegate who made the first declaration of the kind, saying that Germany was satisfied with her present monetary system and did not intend to alter it. ["Hear! Hear!"] He also said that Germany recognized the fact that the continual oscillations of silver values were regrettable from an economical point of view, and it was therefore desirable that the question should be considered. The representatives of France and the other powers were not so directly opposed to the question, but were rather disposed to criticise than to cooperate, as the United States delegates' resolution had to be abandoned.

After this Mr. Alfred Rothschild, a British delegate, had made a practical proposal for the enlargement of the use of silver, and this was the objects of the United States were concerned, no blame could be attached to the British delegates for the negative results reached.

Recurring to the possible action of Germany in promoting another conference, Mr. Harcourt said the Government had received no official communication on the subject, but he had no hesitation in saying that as far as he himself was responsible such a communication would be

to international courtesy. He would suggest that if another conference were held it should be understood that it was not for mere academic discussion, but the delegates ought to be empowered to make definite proposals embodying their views. Their respective Ministers fully recognized the magnitude of the currency problems. The interests of the country as the greatest trading and monetary centre of the world were bound up in the soundness of her currency, and it ought to be borne in mind that England conducted her trade upon relatively the smallest basis of any country. She did so because she had the largest credit. ["Hear" Hear"!]

Leaving international considerations for the national aspect of the question, he contended that thereought to be a continuity of the currency policy which the nations had attained. Though hoping little from an international monetary conference, inasmuch as a motion had been brought forward on common grounds declaring that evils existed which the Government admitted, and as he had only been invited to cooperate with the powers on the subject, he had decided not to oppose the resolution. [Cheers.]

The debate on Mr. Everett's motion continued until midnight, when the motion was agreed to without a division.

The Parliamentary Bimetallist Committee, immediately after Sir William Harcourt had announced his acceptance of Mr. Everett's motion, telegraphed to the Berlin Bimetallist League, asking it to urge upon Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, the expediency of opening negotiations for a monetary conference at Berlin. The league responded with a telegram congratulating the English bimetallist upon the success of Mr. Everett's motion. The opinion prevails in the loby that an international conference on the subject is assured.

NOONDAY SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S. Half-hour Meetings on the Fridays in Lent Particularly for Boys.

The clergy of St. Paul's chapel, Broadway and Vesey street, have arranged to hold a series of half-hour noonday services in the historic chanel for business men and boys. The services will be held every Friday in Lent from 12:05 to 12:35 o'clock, and will consist of the litany, bymns, and a brief address. The addresses to be delivered on the first two Fridays in Leut, March 1 and 5, will be especially designed for office boys, newsboys, and messenger boys. The office boys, newsboys, and messenger boys. The clergy of St. Paul's say in a communication concerning the proposed noonday meetings:

"St. Paul's Chapel is advantageously placed in the very heart of the business section of the city. We of the clergy, therefore, wish to do a peculiar work among ousliness men and working boys, especially among the neglected and forsaken of the latter class. Many newsboys, office boys, messenger boys, and others who work for their living within the sound of the bell of 'old St. Paul's 'are not reached by any kind of religious influence whatsoever, and none of them are cared for as well as they ought to be. Business men having boys in their employ will confer a favor by permitting and encouraging the employees to attend all these services, especially those to be held on the first two Fridays of Lent."

LAWYER PAYNE IN THE TOMBS. Indicted on a Charge of Inducing a Witness

to Absent Bimself.

John A. Payne, a lawyer, of 44 East Fourteenth street, was arraigned before Judge Cowing ves-terday, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging him with being instrumental in inducing a witness to remain away from an examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The witness was Leo Silvero, one of the complainants against George B. Townsend and complainants against George B. Townsend and Benjamin A. Dare, proprietors of the "United Commercial Exchange." in Sixth avenue. Townsend and Dare were arrested on Feb. 20 for keeping money demanded by them as a deposit of persons seeking employment from them. When the case was called before Justice Simma Silvero was not on hand. Lawyer Payne wanted the complaint dismissed, but Justice Simma sent for Silvero, and when he turned up he sald he nad received \$50 on account from Lawyer Payne to stay away and not press the complaint. Justice Simma presented the matter to the Grand Jury, and Payne was indicted. Payne is said to have been a Major in the United States army. He was unable to furnish \$1,000 bell, and was committed to the Tombe privon.

HATWARD'S CROSS-EXAMINATION. SILVER AND THE COMMONS. Sometimes He Cave the Lawyer a Little

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The cross-examina-tion of Hayward was finished this afternoon, and then the defence started to impeach M. D. Wilson, the liveryman, one of the State's witnesses, who had testified to seeing Harry riding with Miss Ging on the fatal night.

During the examination Hayward was asked why he did not keep his money in the bank, and he explained that he was afraid that Elder L. M. Stewart would attach it, as he had had some business with that gentleman, in which each had tried to beat the other, and Stewart had gotten the worst of it. He owed Stewsome interest money and he did not want him to get it. Assistant Prosecutor Hall showed that Hayward did not owe Stewart any money after Harry sold his property, and the witness explained that he had been in the nabit of keeping his money out of the bank to escape Stewart before that, and therefore it had become a habit with him. Hall

of the bank to escape Stewart before that, and therefore it had become a habit with him. Hall also tried to show that the loans Hayward ciaims to have made to Miss Ging were fictitious, but he met with slight success.

Hayward had the best of his encounter with the Assistant Prosecutor. It seemed at times that Mr. Hall did not know what he was driving at, and Hayward quickly recognized that he could match his opponent and give odds in the game of repartiee.

That the accused took a keen delight in this contest was apparent. His answers were given for the most part with a sort of whimsical and witty nonchalance and he surveyed his inquisitor in a critical way.

Ella Vedder, one of the trio that was robbed on the night of the famous hold-up, is said to have gone to Missouri. There was a hint yesterday that the State intended to summon Miss Vedder for the purpose of bringing out facts about the highway robbery incident, and it was believed that she would tell a different story of the affair from that told by Harry Hayward. Some facts were brought out about Hayward's gambling exploits:

Q. Was it not true that you lost heavily in St. Paul at gambling last fall? A.—I lost \$1,000 at Carney's one night, but that is the highest. I lost \$5.700 at the Twin City Athletic Club at one sitting once.

lost \$5.700 at the Twin City Athletic Club at one sitting once.

Q.—What did you lose in November? A.—I did not lose anything in that month excepting, perhaps, small sums like \$500 or so. I had been letting up on gambling since September.

Hayward admitted having a large amount of money in his possession on Nov. 2, and taking Garrity, a gambler, to Chicago, softe could get a big limit. He got the money out of a safe. He said he had had it there all the time.

He expected to gamble when he went to Chicago, He owed his Chicago cousin \$400. He sold a mortigage for bim for \$700, but only sent him \$500. He held the money to make up the loan to Miss Ging. He never told Garrity how much money he had when he went to Chicago.

There was \$6,000 in the roll that Garrity saw. He had a pawn ticket for a diamond ring that he had pledged at Miss Ging's request. She seemed anxious to get money any way she could. seemed anxious to get money any way she could

LIFE INSURANCE MEN DINE. Bishop Potter Says He Is in Pavor Clergymen Insuring Their Lives,

The Life Insurance Association of New York held its ninth annual banquet at the Hotel Brunswick last night. Covers were laid for 150 in the ballroom of the hotel, which was decorated with flags, flowers, and ferns. The tables were formed in the shape of the letter L. A band in the balcony furnished music.

Seated at the guest table were Robert I. Murray, toastmaster: Bishop Potter, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, Joseph A. DeBoer, Actuary of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont; E. H. Plummer, President of the National Life Insurance Association; Joseph Ash brook, President of the Provident Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia; Judge W. G. vease; of the Inter-State Commerce Com-mission, and Gen. J. G. McCullough, receiver of the Reading Railroad. At each plate was a menu in the form of a life insurance policy. When Bishop Potter was called on to speak he said in part:

When lishop Potter was called on to speak he said, in part:
"I do not forget that the ties that bind us are in a measure alike. We are both in the same business. My profession insures against fire, yours against life. I remember at a session of the House of Bishops held in this city Dr. Coxe was absent for a time, and when he appeared, he said he had lost his temper, and suggested that the House of Hishops should set aside appropriate words to be used by a religious man under just provocation. He then explained that he had been detained by a life insurance agent."

Hishop Potter said that he was in favor of the clergy insuring their lives.

GEN. BOOTH TO RETURN NEXT YEAR. He Bids Good-by to the Salvation Army to

Gen. Booth bade farewell last night to th members of the Salvation Army at a meeting in 'arnegie Hall. Every seat in the house was occupied. The boxes were filled with friends of the army who are interested in its work. Field and staff officers sat on the stage. Commander Ballington Booth, who opened the meeting, read the General's address to the troops.

In the order it was announced that the General had been in America about four months. In that time he travelled 18,453 miles, spending 1.847 hours on the cars, 369 of which were consumed in travelling by night. He has written 210 letters and 11 articles on his work, and spent 429 hours in army business. Forty-seven short and 293 long addresses have been made by him to audiences numbering 437,500 persons. While the General has been in America 2,200 have joined the Army.

Gen. Booth, when he spoke for himself, said in the course of his address that the Mohammedan missionaries were more successful than the Christian teachers. They have captured the tribes of Africa, while the Christian missionaries have failed.

Gen. Booth said he intended to return to America next year, and would continue to revisit the In that time he travelled 18,453 miles, spending

can ext year, and would continue to return to America next year, and would continue to revisit the country every year until he died.

He will sail to-day on the Paris. Members of the Salvation Army will be at the pier and give him a characteristic farewell.

Yesterday noon Miss Augusta Floyd Vingut daughter of George Vingut of 46 West Thirty fourth street, was married to Herbert W. Bowen, United States Consul-General at Barce lona, Spain. The wedding ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan. The bride who was educated abroad, is a very accomplished young lady. On her mother's side she is the great-great-grauddaughter of William

is the great-great-granddaughter of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the great-granddaughter of Major David Van Horne, who was a Revolutionary soldier and an aide-de-camp at the inauguration of George Washington. On her paternal side the bride comes of an old and honored Spanish family of Castile.

Mr. Howen traces his family history directly back to John Eliot, and he is the great-great-grandnephew of henjamin Franklin. He is connected with the Aspinwall, Walcott. Winthrop, and Tappan families of New England. Mr. Bowen was graduated from Yale and the Columbia College Law School. In 1890 he was appointed Consul-General at Barcelona by President Harrison, and was responned by President Cleveland.

Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's

dent Cleveland.

Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's brother, there was a limited attendance at the wedding. Clarence W. Bowen was the best man. Miss Grace Coudert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coudert, was maid of honor, and the Misses Marie Vyse and Dorothy Van Schalek were bridesmaids. The couple will sail soon for Barcelona, where they will live.

Connelly-Webster.

RONDOUT, Feb. 26.-Miss Pauline Webster. daughter of Oliver C. Webster of this city, and Arthur C. Connelly, a son of ex-State Senato Connelly, were married in the St. James Meth odist Church, Kingston, by the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Anderson, at 6 o'clock this evening. The ceremony was a notable society event, and the church was crowded. Miss Marian Teller was the maid of honor, and Alfred Connelly, brother of the groom, was groomsman. The bride, who was given away by her lather, wore a gown of white faille trimmed with point lace and white satin and a gold neck lace with diamond pendant.

Norton-Erickson.

Miss Isabel Erickson, daughter of William T Erickson of 326 West Eighty-fourth street, was married last evening 'n St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth street, to Edward Nason West Eighty-fourth street, to Edward Nason Norton, Jr. Miss Hessie Von Proog was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice King and Miss Ada E. Fisher. The bridegroom's brother. Skellington Norton, was the best man, and Charles H. Jewett, G. W. Moore, Stanley C. Van Note, and Reginald Jaffrey were the ushers. There was a large reception at the Erickson residence.

LONDON, Feb. 26. - The marriage of Miss Annabel Winslow, daughter of Mr. George Scott Winslow of Boston, Mass., and Mr. J. J. Cairns of Stanneer, Drogheda, Iraland, took place at St. Mark's Church to-day. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with point ap-plique lace. There were 300 weeding present, among them being gifts from the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Countesses of Fin-gali and Huntingdon, Albert Rothschild Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Ronalds, and the Marchioness of Applees.

SPRING HATS

-1895. -



LEADERS OF FASHION.

Opening Day Friday, March 1st.

STRIKE NOT EXTENDED.

Walking Delegates Did a Lot Talking, but Nothing Except That.

No more new strikes were ordered by the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday, though he Board met in secret for about three hours, The principal business of the Board was discussing the attempt of Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell o arbitrate matters. It was decided that the walking delegates could run their own Board. The striking electrical workers met at 37 Clinton place, and the Executive Committee had another secret meeting. It was given out that the reason that no new strikes had been ordered was that the Mason Builders' Association was

was that the Mason Builders' Association was holding a meeting. It was afterward ascertained that no such meeting had been held.

The Electrical Contractors' Association held a long session in the afternoon at the Building Trades Club, 117-East Twenty-third street. Edward Feeney of the State Board of Arbitration attended the meeting and informed the contractors that his associates Judge Gilbert Robertson and William Purcell, were in town, and that the Board was anxious to use its efforts in settling the strike. It was decided that the contractors should prepare a statement giving the simple facts of the case to the Board, which will meet to-day and consider the statements. The Contractors' Association took no new action, and the contractors say there is nothing now to arbitrate.

and the contractors say their struck for a reduc-arbitrate.

About 400 Hebrew bakers struck for a reduc-tion of working hours yesterday in 120 shops.

The strikers allege that they were averaging SS and S0 a week in wages for a work day of six-teen hours, and that the employers had violated a contract made some time ago and gradually increased the working day from twelve to six-teen hours.

thereased the working day from twelve to six-teen hours.

The strikers also allege that the employers's association has compelled all the members of the union to purchase tickets for a benefit for the Employers' Association. The proceeds, the strikers say, are to aid in a fund for fighting Bakers' Union 165, to which they belong. The benefit is to be held in the Thaila Theatre on March 1.

INVESTIGATING THE STRIKE.

President Norton Says It Would Be Better to Have No Agreements with Men. President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue

tailroad Company was the principal witness yesterday before the Friday Assembly Committee, which is investigating the recent Brooklyn trolley strike at an expense of \$6,000 to the State. He testified that the \$2,000,000 capital stock of the company was for the most part owned by the Brooklyn Traction Company

Of the \$4,500,000 bonded indebtedness,\$3,000. 000 had been nourred during the past two years. The latest dividend paid the stockholders was four per cent. Mr. Norton then gave a history of the strike, assigning as the cause for the same the controversy between the men and the company over the "trippers." During the first three weeks of the tie-up the receipts had fallen off to one-fourth their usual amount. In his opinion strikes would be less frequent if

no agreement whatever existed between the men and the company. Under a contract the employees are more likely to strike. Mr. Norton was opposed to compulsory arbitration, and would not even be willing to leave the settlement of such troubles to a Supreme Court Justice, but he thought a law should be passed compelling any large body of men to give at least ten days notice before stopping work and causing such public inconvenience.

Clarence W. West, a striking conductor, testified that the men in the various local assemblies did not order the strike, but merely voted to stand by the Executive Board of the District Assembly in whatever action it might take in no agreement whatever existed between the Assembly in whatever action it might take in the controversy with the corporations. In his opinion the companies took no measures to avoid the strike, being desirous of breaking up organized labor. He understood that the companies had been hearding up what they called a sinking fund to fight the strikers.

The committee will hold another session or more before closing its labors.

SUICIDES IN WILLIAMSBURGH. Iwo Men Unable to Get Work Polsoned Themselves.

Jacob Grunner, 64 years old, who lived with married daughter at 654 Humboldt street Williamsburgh, poisoned himself with carbolic acid late on Monday night. He was out of work, and during the last six months he had threatened several times to shoot himself. He went to a drug store near his house on Monday evening and bought two ounces of the poison, telling the druggist that he wanted to kill a sick horse. his return home he talked with his daughter for more than an hour, and then bade her good-by and went to his room. He drank the poison and lay on the bed. His daughter heard him groun-ing, but before the arrival of a doctor he was

dead.

August Leopold, a carpenter, 45 years old, of Abugust Leopold, a carpenter, 45 years old, of 350 Lorimer strict, Williamsburgh, committed sulcide early yesterday morning by poisoning himself with arcenic. He had a wife and children, and his inability to find employment worriedjinn to such an extent lately that he told his wife he would kill himself at the first opportunity.

Granite Cutters Starving the Pavers,

A delegation from the Pavers' Union called or Mayor Strong yesterday and asked that he favor the bill now before the Legislature for the repeal of the Tobin bill, which provides that all stone to be used in public works shall be dressed within the limits of the municipality. The within the limits of the municipality. They said that it had been passed in the interest of the stone dressers, and, as contractors are unwilling to use granite blocks on account of the increased cost, most of the 7,000 payers in the city are out of work. The Mayor told the delegation that he thought the chances for the repeal of the law were favorable.

Gustave Baer Locked Up. Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner

Gustave Baer, 34 years old, of 631 Sixth street, was locked up last night in the Old Slip police station. He and a number of friends had been drinking at a South street saloon, and at Old Slip and South street Baer's actions attracted s crowd. Policeman McQuade and Baer's friends made repeated efforts to get him to go home, but he stoutly refused, and so he had to be taken to the station house.

Justice Quigley's Donial.

Police Justice James F. Quigley of Brooklyn has filed his answer to Mayor Schleren's petition to the Supreme Court for his removal for his alleged judicial leniency to the arrested rioters during the recent strike. He says that he fully comprehended the importance of his duties, and that he endeavoyed to discharge

Hauged Himself with a Clothes Line. Abraham Frankel, 65 years old, of 36 Nor folk street, committed suicide at his home last night by hanging himself with a clothes li-He was a tallor. His act is attributed to his ability, on account of his age, to obtain work.

CONSUMPTION

In the early stage, and all lung diseases cured by th use of WINCHESTER'S HTPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA

It is a pure solution, contains no Gil or Syrup, and sold by Druggists. WENCHESTER & CO. N. W. Ohio, fair; slightly warmer; variable finds.

IT FOTES AGAINST THE PLAN FOR INCORPORATION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Saloon Respers Conducted a Systematic Warfare, and the Latter Won.

Bloomfield in New Jersey decided at a special election yesterday that it would not become a temperance town. The question has been agitating the good people of the place considerably during the last few months. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union started the discussion. The members of the Union wanted to see a lot of the existing saloons abelished. der the present condition of affairs all they could do was to storm at the salcon keepers, preach to the people, and find fault with the Township Committee.

All this did not decrease the number of sacons, for when a man wanted to open a liquor dispensary and had enough to pay for a license all he had to do was to go to Newark and apply to the Common Pleas Court, and his license was handed to him. Thus the responsibility for having so many saloons in the township did not rest on the shoulders of any of the local officials, and that was a great relief to them.

There is a law in the New Jersey statute books, which was introduced in 1888 by a legislator named Short, and the law has come to be known as the Short law. It gives townships or villages power to be incorporated when a ma-jority of the voters so decide at a special election. The Town Council of such an incorporated municipality has full power to grant or refuse saloon licenses. When it was decided to hold a special election in Bloomfield, people arrayed themselves for and against the Short law.

The saloon keepers and their friends were solidly against the Short law, for they realized that no Town Council could ever be elected in Bloomfield that would deal as librarily with saloon keepers as the Court of Common Pleas in Newark

saloon keepers as the Court of Common Pleas in Newark.

Meetings for and against the adoption of the Short law were held. The W. C. T. U. stirred up and brought into line every friend of the law they could find. They held prayer meetings, Gospel meetings, and praise meetings morning, noon, and night. The members invasied the local churches and got the pastors aroused on the subject. They went from house to house and talked to the heads of families and secured all the promises they could in favor of the law. Their opponents held mass meetings, and at every meeting of the Township Committee during the last month, there was always somebody on land to reli how injurious the Short law would be to Bloomfield.

When the saloon keepers had found they could not avert the special election to vote on the adoption of the Short law, they adopted new actics in the details of their business. The saloon hangers-on and the customers of doubtful

adoption of the Short law, they adopted new factics in the details of their business. The saloun hangers on and the customers of doubtful pay were not ejected when their presquee had become distasteful, but on all possible occasions they were treated to their favorite tipples and made to feel that their only real friends were the saloun keepers.

The battle of the ballots began yesterday morning at 7 o'clock and continued until 7 o'clock at night. Both sides were well organized for the contest. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and other supporters of the Short law were confident of success, but they did not allow their confidence to interfere with the work of getting out the votes.

The anti-Short law people realized that they had the losing and unpopular side, but they expected to win, because with them were old and experienced politicians of both big parties.

The question of being a Democrat or a Republican did not enter into this election; it was a question of Short law or stay as you are. The politicians had arrayed against them a lot of enthusiastic women and some men, who, as a rile had not before taken much inverse to we enthusiastic women and some men, who, as a rule, had not before taken much interest in local politics. That was the condition when the vot-

rule, had not before taken much interest in local politics. That was the condition when the voting began.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had outlined their plan of action. A committee was on guard at the voting place all day and watched the voting and kept tally on the voters. Another delegation formed a picket line near the railroad station. In the morning a citizen who was known or suspected to be in favor of the Short law and who got aboard his train without being questioned whether he had voted or not was an exception.

tioned whether he had voted or not was an exception.

Many men got to business in this city late yesterday morning became they were captured by the women at the station and marched to the polls, thus losing their regular trains. The same plan was carried out in the evening to capture on the return trains any voters who might have escaped detection in the morning. Other delegations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union made a house to house canvass during the day, skirmishing for the stayathome vote.

Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, the ex-President of

at-home vote.

Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, the ex-President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was in charge of the temperance headquarters, where she dispensed coffee and sandwiches to all who came in. A big sign that hung outside read:

W. C. T. U.
Hot Tea, Coffee,
and
Sandwiches
Free to All.
ALL ARE INVITED.

Many people accepted the invitation.
The front doors of the thirty-six saloons were closed, and a conspicuous sign read:

Closed on account of Election. Will open at 7 P. M.

It is said that the Sunday entrances were open, and that the regular customers knew how to and that the regular customers knew how to get in.

Justice of the Peace Jacob Post was in charge of the anti-Shorthaw headquarters. His agents and poil workers were kept busy all day. They got out lots of votes, but half of the time they were not sure whether the voter was with them or against them.

At 7 o'clock the polls closed. At 8:45 the balor against them.
At 7 o'clock the polls closed. At 8:45 the ballots were counted. More than 1,200 votes were cast in the three wards. The First ward had a majority of 41 for incorporation, the Second ward had a majority of 87 against it, and the Third ward voted 9 against it.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

A Meeting To-night to Raise It for the

This evening a meeting will be held at Madion Hall, 1,943 Madison avenue, in the interests of the New York Free Circulating Library. Some very interesting developments are promised. J. Frederic Kernochan, the President of the library, will preside. In the fifteenth an-

nual report of the library, which has just been issued, the Secretary says:

"Again we show a large increase in circulation, but it must be admitted that the result has been attained this year by a too right economy in administration: the purchases of new books have been made upon a too limited scale, and the books worn out by reading have not been in all cases suitably repaired and rebound. In all cases suitably repaired and rebound. In spite of this enforced economy the expense of administration has exceeded the annual in-

come."
The total expense last year for the maintenance of the iduraries was \$34,080,08. Some means will probably be devised this evening to increase the income for the ensuing year.

In Favor of New Rochelle's Improvemen

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 26. -Justice Gaynor has handed down the decision in the cases of Commissioners of Improvements Waton, Waterbury, and Cooly of this village against the Supervisors. The Supervisors removed the Commissioners from office, and they fought the matter in the courts. The Justice has decided that neither the Supervisors nor the Town Board had any right to dismiss the Commissioners. The Commissioners will now seek reinstatement with back pay.

Ancient Greek Art in Dauger ATHENS, Feb. 26,-The German architec-

Furm has pronounced the most classic monuments in the Parthenon to be in a most precari-ous condition, and asks for a fund of \$500,000 to cover the expense of airengthening and put-ting them in good order.

The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday in the United States except throughout the Southwest, where it was cloudy and rainy, because of a slight depression central over Kansas. The temperature fell 10° and 25° over all the central and Northern States cast of the Mississippi River, and high northwesterly winds were reported along this coast from Hatterns to Maine. Warmer weather covers the Western and Southern Stales. The weather in this city was clear, Highest official temperature [10], lowest 10; average humodity, 50 per cent., wind northwest, highest The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, 8cs building

recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: Average on Feb. 20, 1804 WARRINGTON FOREXAST FOR WRONGERLEY, For New England and eastern New York, fair; north

mest reinite, ittiminishing. For District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; northwest winds, becoming variable.
For western Pennsylvania, western New York, and

BLOOMFIELD WON'T BE DRY FOR THE RELIEF OF WEARY EYES.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen. 341 West st., Nov. 1, 1894: "For weary eyes, throat, and feet, for inflammation and Un rheumatism, I will take great pleasure in speaking of Pond's Extract." Walter A. A. Gardner. Rector.

AMUSEMENTS.

No Leuten Duiness Likely in Our Theatres This Year-The Week's Bills

A large number of fashionable theatre parties have engaged scats at the Broadway houses for evenings within the next half month. The significance of this is that modish people are not going to put the stage under taboo during Lent as they used to. At Abbey's, where Mms. Rejane and her French company make their debut to-night, the sales have not been affected disastrously by the fact that the time is Ask Wednesday. At each of the theatres with new plays the outlook, from the treasurers' point of view, shows no depressing shadows, notwithstanding that the entertainments are so unpenitential as Mr. Crane in the humorous "His Wife's Father" at the Fifth Avenue, Camille D'Arville in the merry "Madeleine" at the Bijou, and Cissy Fitzgerald in the frolicsome

The Foundling" at Hoyt's. Among the visitors on our stage this week is Marie Wainwright. This accomplished and ever agreeable actress is appearing in "Daughters of Eve" at the Grand Opera House. The play is strong in artificial ways, but, if its upnaturalness be overlooked, it may be regarded as a powerful work. It was praised by THE SUN with that one reservation, when it was performed in Harlem early in the season. Miss Wainwright is effective in the double rôle of two sisters, one reputable and the other not, whose love affairs relate to the same man. That singularly involved personage is portrayed, in the right vein to suit the requirements, by Nsthaniel Hartwig, who possesses the born advan-tages of good looks and a fine presence and the equirements of correct methods in acting. He

thaniel Hartwig, who possesses the born advantages of good looks and a fine presence and the acquirements of correct methods in acting. He is vivid, emphatic, and quite authoritative. Mr. Hartwig is to be commended for what he is now doing, and to be regarded hopefully for what he is likely to do by and by.

Silver scent bottles were the souvenirs at the hundredth performance of "Too Much Johnson" at the Standard on Monday night. The four stock companies now at home are employed in "The Masqueraders" at the Empire, "The Case of Rebellious Susan" at the Lyceum, "The Major" at Harrigan's, and "Two Gentlemen of Veronn' at Daly's. The Meltzer version of "Madame Sans-Gene" is continued at the Broadway. "The Fatal Card" is in the next to its last week at Falmer's. "Rob Roy" is near its end at the Herald Square. This lathe last week of "Humanity" at the Fourteenth Street, "Rory of the Hill" is continued at the Academy of Music, "Little Christopher" at the Garden, and "The Oil Homestead" at the Stat.

The American is once more a theatre with bills changeable weekly, and "A Country Sport" is current there, with Peter F. Dailey and May Irwin for its chief exponents of devil-may-care fun. Harlem has Sandow, the muscular marvel, at the head of a vandeville company at the Opera House, and that lively American melodrama. "On the Mississippi," at the Columbus, Brooklyn has John Drew and "The Bauble Shop," at the Columbia. The Bowery has "Rush Chiy," a rapid vandeville farce, at the People's. Lower Broadway has "The Land of the Midnight Sun" at Niblo's.

The rule of souvenirs in the variety shows is different from that of the legitimate stage, for in the former case it is the performers who receive them. The one hundredth performance of the Rossow dwarfs was thus noted at Koster & Bials on Menday night, gold medals being presented to the tiny men. A change in the promenade concerts brings out the Muhlemann trio in ballads of the Swiss mountaineers.

Proctor's roster has more familiar names than is usual, and that is a mark of

sistant before their fore feet touch the floor. James Thornton and Dave Warfield contribute specialities here that are well received.

At the Casho there is an hour of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," engaging Louis Harrison, Ada Walker, and others, and a spell of showy ballet, with the evening filled out by specialists. Among the latter the Carpos brothers and Baroness Berzsenyl are the leaders.

A band of East Indian fakirs work wonders at Pastor's, the famous basket trick being one. Then the De Forrests offer some graceful and intricate dances, and Tony Pastor and Georgia Parker sing ballads.

The Eden Musée's bill is unchanged from last week so far as its entertainers are concerned, both Powell and Majliton being retained but each of them offers a different budget of tricks. Hand concerts are still a feature both afternoons and evenings.

Six Japanese acrobats give the chief speciality at Miner's Bowery, and a dozen other specialists have a share in the show. Two burlesques are also contributed, one entifled "Bradley's Fourth of July," the other "The King's Daughters."

Miner's Eighth Avenue puts J. W. Kelly down as the last entertainer to appear, and after him comes an end piece called "Rooney's Mishaps." Of the specialists that come before him, the Gregory Brothers, Imogene Comer, and Frank Moran are the best liked.

Talented ones from over seas are not showandly in the high-priced houses.

Frank Moran are the best liked.

Talented ones from over seas are not shown only in the high-priced houses, as is proved by the employment at Huber's Museum of a band of natives from the South Sea Islands. They are the biggest item in the week's showing of curiosities, and are put upon the stage with all the aplendor that accompanies theatricals in the Friendly Archipelago. A variety show is another feature here.

Injured by a Yeast Explosion.

BRISTOL, Pa., Nov. 26.—By the violent ex-plosion of a big bottle of "lightning" yeast in her hands to-day Mrs. Kugler of Carversville was badly cut and narrowly escaped bleeding to death. She was trying to unough the buttle when it burst into a hundred fragments. Her face and hands were filled with the fragments of glass. One of them out an artery in her neck and she bled so profusely that for a time the family forced faul results. The flow of blood was finally cheeked, and she is recovering.

Woman Supervisor of Boston's Schools. BOSTON, Feb. 26. - The School Board this evening elected Miss Sarah Larned, for the last seven years Superintendent of the primary de-partment of the Minneapolis Public Schools, Supervisor of the Boston schools.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Disziness, Nausca, Drowalness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Sale, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.